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Peace Society, read the Scriptures. At Mandel Hall, University of Chicago, President Goddard, of the Peace Society, presided at a special peace meeting. Music was rendered by the University male choir. The Secretary delivered a brief address. The principal speaker was Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth. Many, many other sermons and addresses were devoted to peace. The newspapers reported the services with more than usual fullness, and Chicago registered the most successful Peace Sunday thus far in the history of the local peace movement.

Notices of the Nineteenth Universal Peace Congress, which will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, beginning August 26, have been mailed to all the members of the Chicago society, asking that as many as possible attend.

The requests for literature during the past month have been more numerous than ever before.

The Chicago Peace Society will hold its annual banquet on Tuesday evening, October 29, on which occasion the Baroness von Suttner will be welcomed to Chicago for a month's campaign. It is planned to confer, at the dinner, Life Membership on Miss Addams, Dr. Hirsch, and Dr. Jones for their signal services to the cause.

Have our ADVOCATE readers any books written by William Ladd which they will sell or loan to the Field Secretary?

30 NORTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

The New York Peace Society.

By William H. Short, Executive Secretary.

The activities of our society since the last quarterly report have dovetailed in large measure into those of other peace agencies, but we have still to our credit a considerable amount of individual work of more than a purely local character.

On March 16 a dinner was tendered jointly by the Japan Society and our Board of International Hospitality to Viscount and Viscountess Sute-mi Chinda, the then newly appointed Japanese Ambassador and his wife. The dinner was a large one, both men and women being present. Many of the Japanese women wore the native costume of Japan, while on each table were pots of the quaint little dwarfed trees that come from the Empire of the Rising Sun. The significance of the dinner to peace advocates lies in the fact that it was yet another occasion in which an eminent Japanese statesman, and presumably conversant with the political sentiment of his country, laid special stress on the cordial and disinterested nature of Japan's friendship for the United States. The following paragraph well illustrates the tenor of his remarks:

"Japan owes a great debt to America. Her birth into a modern nation is a debt to America, for the birth of the new Japan, with all its achievements, starts from that point near Yokohama where Commodore Perry landed. With all the shortcomings that may be laid at Japan's door, ingratitude is not one, and the gratitude of Japan for the part the United States has played in her history is strong and continuing."

On the evening of April 2, the officers, directors, advisory council, and finance committee were invited to meet the members of the Women's Social Committee at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, and to confer

regarding a plan of work and budget for the society. The weather prevented somewhat the large attendance which was expected, as it was one of the worst nights of the season. Notwithstanding this, the discussion was interesting and helpful and Mrs. Untermyer's gracious hospitality fully appreciated.

The New York State Intercollegiate Peace Contest (mention of which was made in our March report) took place at Cornell University, Ithaca, on the evening of April 19, and was the best so far held by any State during the first year of organization, fifty orations being written in competition. The society was represented by the executive secretary, who was much impressed with the educational and moral value of the contest. A State committee was formed for the continuance of the contest, of which he was made chairman. An invitation has already been received and accepted from the College of the City of New York to hold the 1913 contest there; this will probably take place on March 14, just before the Easter recess. It is expected that next year a yet larger number of colleges will enter the contest, and that the serious consideration of the principles and aims of the modern peace movement will engage the attention of the great body of undergraduate students in the colleges of the State.

The board of hospitality was very glad to have the opportunity of entertaining the officials and members of the commission from the Deutsches Museum, in Munich, Bavaria, at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor, on April 26. The Deutsches Museum is of an industrial character, and its object is to present as a permanent exhibit the history of every phase of industrial science from the earliest time to the present day, and to keep the exhibit always up to date. The museum is under the patronage of the German government, and the commissioners were sent to this country by the German Emperor to study our inventions and industries. The New York Peace Society, believing as it does that industry is the foe to war, was glad to extend all courtesy possible to such notable advocates.

Our society, standing as it does behind a platform of universal brotherhood, was glad to give evidence of the catholicity of its faith by tendering a reception to Abbas Effendi, under the auspices of the Women's Social Committee, at the Hotel Astor on the afternoon of May 13. (For an account of the life and teachings of Abbas Effendi, otherwise known as Abdul Baha, see the February number of the ADVOCATE OF PEACE. We welcomed him as one of the great individual promulgators of the idea of universal brotherhood, and not as the exponent of a religious cult. The New York Peace Society is not one to belittle or ignore the importance which the East is likely to play in the world's affairs in the future, and welcomes every opportunity to manifest a friendly and conciliatory spirit toward its peoples. Over a thousand guests were present, and listened to the remarks with the closest attention. Besides that of the guest of honor, addresses were made by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, the Persian Consul-General, H. G. Topakyan; Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson, the well-known Orientalist, and the executive secretary.

The general work of the society is going on satisfactorily. If we do not make great strides, we at least keep abreast of the times.

Rev. Frederick Lynch has been engaged by the society for the coming year to lecture exclusively on peace topics before the churches and religious bodies in the Metropolitan District. We are glad to be able to say that so great has been the demand for his services that his Sundays are entirely taken until late in the fall.

The society has deemed it advisable to call the attention of several well-known educators to the fact that a movement is on foot having for its object the militarizing of the schools of the United States. The movement, it is asserted on high authority, is directed from a central agency, and has no less an object than the establishment of compulsory military drill in the primary and secondary schools of the country. The Warren bill, now under consideration by the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate, provides for the lending of arms to the school authorities, and makes a preliminary appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of ammunition. This bill is manifestly framed with the expectation that supplementary legislation will be enacted in the several States, and bills calculated to further this object have already appeared before various legislatures. The Cu villier bill, which was introduced during the last legislative session at Albany, makes military drill compulsory for all boys of twelve years of age and over in the schools of the State, and provides that not less than 24 compulsory drills shall be held during each school term. This bill failed to be reported, the time evidently not having arrived when it was considered favorable for pushing it to a vote. An army officer, who has written a pamphlet on the subject, recently stated at Warrensburg that he believed the project would go through and be in operation in all the States soon. It further contemplates sending army officers at the expense of the Federal Government to the high schools as instructors. The society has appointed a committee to keep watch of the development of the scheme and to take such steps in combating it as conditions may dictate.

In direct opposition to the above measure, though not having it in mind, we sent out during the month of April letters to every public school superintendent in the State of New York, stating that the United States Commissioner of Education, the Hon. P. P. Claxton, was about to issue a bulletin containing material and suggestions for the observance in the schools of the country of May 18 as Peace Day, and offered in behalf of the New York Branch of the American School Peace League to place at their disposal, free of charge, as many copies of the bulletin as could be used to advantage. In response to our offer requests were received for over 6,000 bulletins. In New York city our efforts were upheld and strengthened by a letter sent out from the Department of Education to all principals in the schools of Greater New York, suggesting that the day be observed along the lines mentioned in the bulletin. Applications for membership in the New York Branch of the American School Peace League have been coming into our office with encouraging frequency since the bulletin went out.

We wish to call the attention of all of our members to the adjourned session of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday, June 5, at 4.45 p. m. The meeting is called for the purpose of acting on amendments to our constitution, made imperative by the federation of our society with the other peace societies of the United States.

New Books.

THE FISHERIES ARBITRATION ARGUMENT OF ELIHU ROOT. Edited with an Introduction and Appendix by James Brown Scott. 674 pp., octavo. Price, by mail, \$3.50. Boston: The World Peace Foundation.

It is useless to attempt to make in a brief note any digest of the exhaustive and powerful argument of Senator Root on the Newfoundland Fisheries Controversy before the Hague Tribunal in 1910. It is presented in full in this timely volume, 374 pages of which are devoted to the masterly speech of the Senator, who was the leading counsel for the United States Government. The book is made still more valuable by the illuminating historical introduction by Dr. James Brown Scott, who was one of the counsel for the United States. In an appendix, Dr. Scott has brought together the treaties and correspondence which preceded the arbitration, covering a period of more than a hundred years. The full text of the award is also given. The volume is one that every student of international law and international arbitration will want within easy reach, and that ought to be on the shelves of every important library in the country.

BEYOND WAR. A Chapter in the Natural History of Man. By Vernon L. Kellogg. 172 pp. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1912. Price, \$1.00 net.

In this interesting and convincing volume the author, who is a professor in Leland Stanford University, presents a strong argument for the future peace of the world from the point of view of the biologist. He traces the course of man's evolution from his origin through his various stages of development to the present time. "Glacial man" was the hunter and killer; "man after the ice" shows more skill and cunning and less absolute brute force in his methods of warfare; in "man of history" the instinct for fighting is slowly dying out, "dying naturally for the lack of the stimulus of necessity, and being deliberately slain by the developing and dominating reason and soul of man."

The chapter on "Battles, War, and no War" is particularly well worked out. He takes the old argument that war is a necessary evil, a part of human nature that can never be eradicated, and shows that because human nature is not immutable, but always and ever changing, so surely is war disappearing. "Just as evolution made him (man), with his need, a fighter, and taught him war, so now, with the passing of this need, with the substitution of reason and altruism for instinct and egoism, evolution will make him a man of peace and good-will, and will take war from him."

Mr. Kellogg writes in a style that is clear, forceful, and pleasing, and holds the reader's interest to the end of the volume.

FOUR PHASES OF AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT. Federalism—Democracy—Imperialism—Expansion. By John Bassett Moore, LL. D. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1912. 218 pp. Price, \$1.50.

In the four lectures which comprise this volume Professor Moore traces certain phases of the historical development of the United States from the early days of